

~~HOMBROW and GILLES, DENVER~~

THOMPSON & CO., DENISON HOUSE,
 370, 272, & 280,
 GEORGE-STREET,
 opposite
 BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
 IMPORTANT PURCHASE
 OF HIGH WATERED LYONS
 DOUGLAS SILKS,
 which we are offering at LESS than MANUFACTURERS' COST, in
 FULL DRESS LENGTHS.
 From
 £3 15 0) usual prices, 12 GUINEAS.
 £8 15 0)
 City shades in DRAB, LAVENDER, MAUVE,
 BLUE BROWS, also WHITE, and all QUINCE
 PERFECT.
 THOMPSON and GILES.

HOMPSON and GILES would draw their customers' attention to the following articles at Boys and Youths' attire, which they have just received:

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, JACKET OR GALATEE
YOUNG MEN'S TROUSERS AND VESTS, TWEED
YOUNG MEN'S BLUE DIAGONAL SUITS
YOUNG MEN'S DRILL SUITS
YOUNG MEN'S EXTRA LIGHT SUMMER TWEED SUITS
HEAVILY AND LIGHT GARMENTS MADE ON THE PREMISES
ORDER GARMENTS EQUAL IN STYLE AND FINISH TO THOSE OF THE BEST WEST AND
EAST.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S WHITE SHIRTS, ALL SIZES AND KINDS KEPT IN STOCK
YOUNG MEN'S SHIRTS, FLEETING, BUTTON IN FRONT
YOUNG MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS, MILITARY FRONT
YOUNG MEN'S SHIRTS, FLEETING, BUTTON BEHIND.

BOYS AND YOUTHS' HATS
RAW HATS, IN LEOPARD, WOLF, HORSE-STRAP, FEAR-FANCY VENTILATED
LILY HATS, BOUND AND SQUARE CROWN, FINEST QUALITY.

AND YOUTHS' TIES, BRAOS, &c., &c.
DENISON HOUSE,
George-street, Sydney
opposite Bank N. S. W.
THE AUSTRALIAN SUMMER.
THOMPSON and GILES, from their long experience in
 supplying the public with articles useful in rendering the
 season of *vacation* agreeable and profitable, have this
 season secured a very large parcel of goods, such as
UMBRELLAS, to sell at prices *lower* 25 per cent. below
 the usual retail value.
THEIR BRIGHT SILK UMBRELLAS, 16s 6d, usual
 price 21s.
THEIR BRIGHT SILK PARAGON FRAMES, 18s
 6d, usual price 24s.
THEIR TWILLED PARAGONS, eight 12s, 16 6d,
 usual price 20s.
THEIR BRIGHT SILK PARAGONS, ten 16s, 16 6d,
 usual price 20s.
**THEIR TWILLED SILK FOX PATENT PARA-
 GON FRAMES**, twelve 16s, 16 6d, usual price 20s.
DENISON HOUSE.
George-street, Sydney.
Opposite Bank New South Wales.
NEW GOODS, READY FOR INSPECTION.
**DAMASK LUSTERS, FOR LADIES' DRESSING-
 ROOMS**, 12s 6d per yard.
BROCADED GARNADINES, NEW DESIGN,
 12s 6d per yard.

PLAIN LUSTERS, NEW COLOURS,
in 194d, and is per yard.

SILK TISSUE LUSTERS,
in 36th stripes, from 21s to 36s the full dress.

SILK BOLOGNA DRESSES,
every shade of colour, 21s 6d the dress.

BUFF GRASSCOLD DRESSES,
in 36th stripes, only 18s the dress.

PRINTED DELAINES, WHITE GROUND,
children's wear, various qualities.

JAPANESE SILKS, NEW COLOURS,
very fashionable, is 41d and is 114d per yard.

PLAIN AND FIGURED WHITE LUSTERS,
in latest fashion in London, very cheap.

WHITE STRIPED MUSLINS AND FIGURE,
in 194d and is per yard.

PRINTED FRENCH MUSLINS,
in 194d and is per yard, last colour.

WASHING BATISTS, STRIPED AND FIGURED,
very fashionable, only 114d per yard.

THE NEW PICNIC COSTUME, 12s 6d.

GREENLAND AND CASIMERE CAPES,
all sizes, the fashion, from 15c 64 to 25c 64.

REAL BLACK LACE CAPES AND VIOLETS,
no Shawls, from 21c to 35c.

BLACK SILK JACKETS,
w shapes, 15c 64, 20c, 35c, 45c.

PAINTED SILK TISSUE SHAWLS,
10 other materials, new designs 12c 64 to 25c.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BONNETS,
ry beautiful, just imported, new shapes.

ELEGANTLY TRIMMED HATS
w shapes, from 7c 64 to 31c.

LANGHAM HATS—THE LAST FASHION,

other than in various quantities.

STRAW HATS—IMMENSE VARIETY,
all shapes, from 1s 6d to 7s 6d.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, BIRDS,
large hats, at very moderate prices.

LACE-LINEN, AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
very handsome, from 3s 1d to 34s the pair.

MUSQUITO NETS—3 GOOD, VERY STRONG,
9s 6d, 1s, 1s 3d, 1s 6d per yard.

THE NEW CAMBRIC PRINTS,
stripes and spots, rich colours, only 7 1/2d per yard.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN PRICES,
very description, at unusually moderate prices.

SILK PARACHUTES—"Remarkably Cheap"
from 5s 1d to 15s 6d, the cheapest in Sydney.

FRENCH-COUTILLE STAYS,
from 2s 1d to 5s 1d pair.

BUGLE LACES, MOBIERE, GLOVES,
of a variety of fancy goods of every description.

READY-MADE COSTUMES,
large variety, from 1s 6d to 25s.

BLACK GOODS FOR MOURNING
every description and in every quality.

RUSH AND ROUSSEAU respectfully direct attention
to their **LARGE and WELL-ASSORTED STOCK**

Please note the address—
RUSH AND ROUSSEAU,
618, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

CHOICE SUMMER WOOLLENS—Washed cottons,
silks, satins, velvets, flannels, fancy trims, millinery,
trousings, uniforms, &c., at very moderate prices.

E. O. ROUSSEAU, 618, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

SUMMER Outfittings, in great variety, well made and at
guaranteed, from 10s 6d. to 15s 6d. 27, Oxford-st.

READY-MADE PRINT DRESSES, just colours, from
as 11d. **MRS. KINGSTON**, 37, Oxford-street.

G. CARTER, opposite Royal Hotel.—**Fur Hats**,
Real Laces, black, white, colonial; embroidery.

G. CARTER—New Dress Materials, in **TURBAN**
and **BOBIA** cloths, piques, silk alpines, cottons, &c.

HATS, all the latest shapes, in 11s 6d to 25s 6d,
equalled values. **E. WAT.** 265, Pitt-street.

A. HUGHES AND CO. 590, George-street, have
the largest and best assortment of
HATS, BOWS, WINDSHIPS, and MADE SKIRTS,
on Royal Mail Steamer **KILBOA**.

NEW CHINA SILK FASHIONERS, 56, 58 to 62 and
64, Market-street, opposite the Custom-house.

WHITE SHIRTS, WHITE
 white muslin and women's white, all sizes
 women's white, also, from front or back, in military
 fronts, fancy and elegant styles
 men's and women's white, all sizes in stock
 gentlemen's summer boaters, of all descriptions
 gentlemen's white shirts, with stand-up and turn-down
 collars
 gentlemen's braces and cricketer's belts
 lining and paper collars, linen cuffs, &c., &c.
 600, George-street, 4 doors below Bathurst-street.

CONTENTS OF SUMMARY.

rates. The chief items of increase are the heads of Railways and Crown land former showing an advance of £6935 this quarter, and of £36,514 for the year; while Crown lands have yielded the goodly sum of £58,326 for the quarter, and of £338,072 for the year.

REPORTS MASSACRE OF THE CREW OF LARVING.—Mr. Montefiore and Mr. Williams, recipients of advice from Nuanetsi, New Guinea, that the cutter Larving, of Ansonland, traded between the islands, had been attacked by the natives of the Tafeo, one of the Santa Cruz Group, and that it

News and Analysis Review
Commercial Circulars
Shipping Summary

the W. S. Fox. From particulars which have been supplied by Captain Christopher, of the Bruce, it appears that the Lapping ran short of provisions, and with a mate left her and proceeded towards the shore in view of obtaining some, when the natives attacked, killed the man in her, and then seized the vessel.

REK.

SIR CHARLES COWPER.—We understand the Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Henry Parkes)

Australasian Steam Navigation Co.

SUPREME COURT.—In Equity, before his
the Primary Judge, this day, at 11 o'clock: Mot
petitions. Master's Office, at 10.30: Re Macken
man, a person, &c., to settle defendant's loan, an
approving same: Swan v. Thackeray and other
costs of sale; re York, a person, &c., to tax costs;
Devine, minutes. At 11: McCarthy v. Har
leaching, and to proceed on plaintiff's charges.

to contract for, first, a temporary sea-

v. Wilson (the respondent, formerly a draper street), his Honor Mr. Justice Hargrave, upon the evidence of adultery and cruelty, granted a returnable in six months. The circumstantiality of the evidence, proved a *liaison* between respondent and a Miss Jean-Ba Murphy, both of whom lived together, about eight years ago, in the and passed as man and wife, occupying the man

81-6
As the permanent service ought to be

WESLEYAN CHURCH, PADDINGTON.—
day evening a tea-meeting was held in the Wesleyan schoolroom, on behalf of a proposed Wesleyan church at Paddington. About three hundred were present. Afterwards a public meeting was held in the church. The Rev. J. H. Fletcher, B.A. (Pr

parties. But the supposition that t

and prayer, after which a brief address was given by the Rev. C. Olden, as the minister of the Waverley and Paddington circuit, in their gathering that night was to observe the anniversary of their Bourne-street friends the erection of a new church at Paddington. The

Writing of the Postmasters-General
South Wales and New Zealand. T

the want of a commodious and comfortable church. Denominations were building and enlarging churches to supply the wants of a rapidly increasing population in the neighbourhood of Woolwich, and he thought it time they, as a Denomination, did something to their present structure. Their proposal was to build a seat about 500 people on the ground capable of supporting galleries to accommodate 2000 persons seated at some future time. These measures to

10-1 28-0 0 a foundation that would command

paddington and Waverley friends, \$800,
hoped to increase this amount in various
to £2000 by the time the church was opened. I
or two they purposed to have a sale of gifts, in
funds, and he invited the assistance of the ladies
church in providing the gifts. It was their in-
tention to ask the Wesleyan Antislavery Society for a grant.
It was absolutely necessary that they should have

	61	6	0	ated. Captain Moore, who com-
7-4	51	6	0	Mikado on her last trip, and lande
8-1	69	4	0	

PHRENOLOGICAL LECTURE.—Last week the Old Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, N. W.

the Moon. absence of unforeseen accident) do in schedule time. Doubts that we

After speaking at considerable length in explanation of the principles of phrenology, Mr. Cavanaugh described peculiar and distinct forms of cranium in the Englishman, Scotchman, and Irishman, and the corresponding mental and forms of intellectual development. The Australian white native, the lecturer asserted, had a skull peculiar to himself. The audience were not taken to a collection of photos of Parliamentary and

selection of fast steamers for the R

128,342 lecturer kept up a running commentary describing public characters as they made their "entrances on the surface of the curtain"; his remarks being applauded. To the amusement of the audience persons, at the close of the lecture, submitted to be manipulated.

192,421 **PRIZE STOCK.**—Four very handsome cattle—three bulls and one heifer—officers of

Universally as to the course of the negotiation understood that the determination

the National Agricultural Show, which is fixed on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of next month. There are to-day, at Wooler's Yards, Pitt-street, shipped in the evening in the City of Adelaide the first time cattle have left this district for Melbourne, and it is believed by good judges that not only be much admired, but will gain high prices. Two of the bulls and the better barrow

South Australia are giving much at

ADULTERATED MILK.—We frequently receive letters from persons in the city respecting the quality of adulterated milk that are sold. A lament is heard that the time has come when the Government should take steps to prevent the sale of adulterated milk.

THE PIANISTE.—Some months ago we described a piece of mechanism for performing musical compositions called the *piániste*. This invention

WINE for tion of this advantage by the compl
surveys for the Southern Railway to

Sept.,
1873.
\$299,062
47,187
32,379
28,392

under the favourable consideration

264,178
6,484
2,657
11,496
\$774,093

COATS
Torneo Straits mail service, establish
Eastern and Australian Mail Com

MUDGEE HOSPITAL.—It is well known in the community that Mr. Alfred Roberts, M.D., has an active interest in the question of hospital reform, and in order to bring his views on the subject more prominently before the public, he has caused to be published under public notice, that gentleman has published on "Country Hospitals" in this week's *Advertiser*, describing the proposed new hospital for the benefit of the community.

64, and 21a.
go direct.

SALE OF FAT STOCK.—Maiden, Hill.—
Report having sold by auction at Homebush, on
Mr. J. McEldowne, 208 head fat bullocks from
Co.'s station, Warrah, at an average of 51s 10d
the highest average ever made in Sydney for
number. The highest pens were bought by Mr.

graphic communication with Europe, Normanton and Singapore, and a ca

year, as
e found

YEAR.
\$172,401
5,566
263

Brisbane, which arrived yesterday, passed through
of whales when off the South Solitary on
The gunboats were deporting themselves in a
within a short distance of the vessel. One
computed to be not less than seventy or eighty
some within less than a hundred yards of the
playing about and sporting, to the infinite amuse-
these on board.

English readers. The business
with unexpected rapidity. Sir

36,614
328,676
8,099
825
2,458
\$180,042

the Kikuyu and the principal native

the ad-
venue by
ers, and
uction of

years could fail to see how large a part has been played by the British Government. By its interference, by the perpetual pressure and menace of its naval officers, by its demand for certain legislation with respect to the Labour Trade, by its Commissions of Inquiry, and by other means, it has sapped the moral, political, and financial power of the principal Chief. The case would have been still more serious if by its refusal to accept sovereignty, the British Government had allowed the supreme state not merely of anarchy but of civil war, and it is admitted that of this there was some not inconsiderable risk. It appears that the Chief MATA has lately broken the *entente cordiale* which at one time subsisted between him and THEODORE, and has again indulged aspirations for separate independence.

if not for sovereignty. He had his separate following, and he was not to be despised as an active warrior belonging to a race celebrated for its intrigues and its restlessness. It would have been an impossibility for the naval officers, the station to have looked on, were the forces of and THAKOMBAU once more engaged in deadly conflict. It would have been absolutely necessary to interfere so far as to protect the lives and property of the white residents. It would have been extremely difficult to define the line where the interference should end, and in the name of Great Britain things would probably have been done which would have involved acts of sovereignty. It is a native war, it would have compelled the British Government to interfere, if only to separate the combatants. In this view of the case, to have abstained from accepting the sovereignty this year, would only have been to have been forced to have accepted it next, and to have allowed

On the other hand, THAKOMBA himself must evidently have seen that he was under a similar compulsion of events. He, too, if he did not accept the scheme of annexation had to tell himself, what next? and to consider whether he was prepared to face the inevitable consequences. Was he prepared for a native war with a vigorous and powerful MAAPU? His treasury was empty, his credit was gone, his Government was disliked by the European settlers; he himself having passed the greater time of life when a man rejoices in fiery contests, was mainly desirous of dignified repose. Of the two alternatives, that of a transfer of all his responsibility to the British Crown, with confidence in its liberality and magnanimity, was obviously the wiser course to take. The cession was no doubt a voluntary act, but it was voluntary under the compulsion of circumstances which he could not control—which he could not force back. To maintain the assertion of his independent sovereignty, was, to say the least, to run a very great risk; it was a less risk to put his trust in the British Crown.

From the account of our correspondent the whole bearings of the act of cession appears have been very fully and thoroughly considered. As is already known, the arrival of Sir MERCURIES ROBINSON took no one by surprise. Full information had preceded his as to the fact of his coming, as to the reasons for which he was sent, and as to the alternative which he had to put forward. Therefore, we take it that the Kru and their advisers, and the chiefs, had had time to think and talk over what was coming.

The course of the negotiations appears to have been that, in the first instance, Sir HERCULES ROBINSON had an interview with the KING; after that the KING met his own chiefs, and rediscussed the matter with them in the light of his Excellency's communication; after that the KING and his chiefs met in conclave with his European advisers, and the whole subject was once more talked over; the articles of cession which represented his Excellency's views being then and there discussed for discussion, and the circumstances, there ought not to be any mystery about what was meant or what was understood on either side. It must also be pretty clear that there can be nothing very complicated in the nature of the cession, if, as our correspondent says, Sir HERCULES ROBINSON dictated the articles of cession; and if the document to be signed is very short, there can be no room for much mystification. There seems to point to the conclusion that the surrender of the territory has been as unconditional as it can have been, and that the Queen's MAJESTY'S Government wish it to be. From what was said in the House of Lords and from what has been said to be the character of Sir HERCULES ROBINSON'S instructions, there was indeed very little room for chaffering or bargaining. As a conditional surrender or none, that was the alternative to which THAKORAU and his chiefs had to make up their minds; and they appeared to have decided in favour of the former. As to all details, however, we will leave the dark and the mysterious interior of the Pearl before all the facts will be fully disclosed. It is safe, however, to congratulate the colonies of Australia on the fact that

this important group of islands of our coast has become part of the same Empire as ourselves. Their condition has for some time past become a matter of great anxiety, and the danger of the sovereignty being hawked about among European Powers was by means trifling. Not the less may we congratulate the Fijians themselves. The King and the chiefs will not find that they have lost anything that is worth having, by becoming British subjects. If they give up something they will get far more in return, and this change will be the pride of barbarism for the pride of civilisation. As for the great mass of the Fijian population, there can be no doubt whatever but that their condition will be improved. They will live in conditions of greater security, their personal liberty will be better assured, they will only be taxed by law, and the capital that will flow from the islands will make their labour a more valuable commodity. Nor need we object to their congratulating our Government for Great Britain's twentieth-century triumph in Great Britain, the boundaries of the Empire, and their unmanly distress at the thought of assuming that Imperial responsibility. We may venture to assure them that any Governor possessed of common sense and English firmness will be able so to administer the affairs of Fiji, as that its cost will not be very great, while the essential conditions of its prosperity may be assured.

The confidence reposed by the British Government in the address of Sir HENRY ROBINSON appears to have been not misplaced. His Excellency, so far from being at present Judge, seems to have combined the necessary tact and firmness; and to have fulfilled the delicate and important duties confided to him in a manner that will not only give satisfaction

to the Imperial authorities, but mark him on as a man fit for any more important duties should an occasion for his services arise.

[Sydney Morning Herald, October 15.]

shape that it was thought would make it, if passed, a useful reform. But the Upper House

shape that it was thought would make it, if passed, a useful reform. But the Upper House were in a bad humour when they received it, and a still worse humour when they were called upon to express an opinion on it. On the first occasion they agreed to postpone the second reading for a week in order that members might have the opportunity of making themselves familiar with the details of the measure; and on the second occasion they followed the leading of Sir Henry Ayscough, and deferred the second reading to that day six months. This result has given satisfaction to a limited number of brokers under the Act, who regard themselves as very strong supporters of the great principles as well as of the measure itself, and have accordingly spoken in the most warmly commended way, but the bulk of the community regret that the measure did not become law.

OUR ADELAIDE LETTER

pleased Indians. The east of Adelaide there are some half-a-dozen electoral districts through which skirting which the great river—the bugbear of the colonies—runs. The people living in these districts and the members who represent them are of course anxious that the railway should pass through their districts. But we have in each of these some five or six different routes, all having their special and warmly enthusiastic advocates, who, while admitting the necessity of dealing with the subject from a national point of view, cannot but look for a moment at any line other than their own. They are individually interested in their own, and they are all equally desirous to be preparatory to the question of the railway. Mr. Maize, the Engineer-in-chief, of surveys he had taken of various routes, were laid upon the table of the House. He confined his remarks to the chiefly to two lines—to that from Adelaide to the Murray, and to that from Brownhill Creek, near Barker, to Cliftonville, and then by way of Kapunda to Blanchford. He lays great emphasis upon the question of gauge, and as the gauge of 5 feet 3 inches is the standard of both colonies he strongly condemns any departure from it.

Mr. Maize then read a paper by Mr. Arthur Rylance upon the last of the subject, and he concluded his resolution:—“That it is desirable to introduce a Bill for constructing a line of railway from Adelaide to the River Murray, with branches from the main line to Mount Pleasant, and from Cliftonville to Strathalbyn, to form part of an interstate colonial line of railway, connecting the South Australian with Victoria.” The debate proceeded

After day, degenerating with each succeeding adjournment into a controversy about rival routes. On Tuesday last, however, a change came over the proceedings of the House. The Council, which had refused to pass the appropriation bill until the Murray Railway measure was introduced, now became the procedure which excited the wrath of several of the "People's House" men, who regarded it as an attempt to revive the "unconstitutional tacking on process" which made Sir John Lubbock's name so famous in Victorianist politics—not that they were in opposition to the bill, because, as they said, the necessity of securing the railway this session; while the House of Assembly, after sitting till half-past twelve in the morning—the longest sitting ever known—focused their votes if not their views on a hurriedly introduced resolution with the words: "Resolved, That the Council be dissolved." Extension of the branch to the south was the assurance that the 3 feet 6-inch gauge was to be adopted. The bill was introduced a first time to-day, and the second reading is fixed for tomorrow. This will, of course, decide the fate of the measure, as a majority of the Council are in favour both of the railway and the Mount Barker route.

The next subject of importance, which has recently attracted the attention of the Legislature, is the public in the Real Property Act and its amendment. This measure has now been introduced, and some fourteen years, and during that period scarcely more than four million acres of land have been brought under its provisions, and the whole it has worked remarkably well, and, in fact, as it does, a cheap and facile means of dealing with landed property; but from time to time certain legal questions have arisen in connection with the Act, and the Judges of the Supreme Court, being called upon to pronounce an opinion upon them, have placed a construction upon some of the clauses which, it is believed, is opposed to the spirit of the law as well as to the intention of Sir R. R. Torrens, its great framemaker. Within the past few months their Honours have decided upon the Act, in agreement for the sale of land by a registered proprietor, that the enforced against him, and that equities cannot be set up by a proprietor holding land as a trustee. They have also held that the Sheriff cannot sell property under the Act by virtue of a writ of *sequestratio*, and that the land of an intestate prior to the Act, and property removed from the provisions of the Act, will still come under the provisions of the Act. No one will have seen that important points, the law will be placed beyond the region of doubt and uncertainty, and accordingly, the Attorney-General introduced an amending measure for the purpose of clarifying and illuminating the law and leaving the Courts no ground for discussion to the Judges. The bill met with general approval notwithstanding two or three members of the House best to throw it out. Its main principles were carried, and it was sent up to the Council in a

known region, it was feared that Forrest, too, would be compelled to retreat. But no, he had been more successful. He has carried out his original intention of tracing the river to Murchison and of penetrating the interior until he reached this vast inland table-land. He has done all this in the face of great difficulties and privations, which with true native modesty he does not magnify or emphasize, but simply allows to speak for themselves. Such plain statements, however, as 600 miles of spinifex desert, feed dried up, scarcely a drop of water to be had, and occasional attacks by the natives, are not sufficient to discourage one easily fill up, of hardships and perils, of endurance and heroism, which falls to the experience of few men. Arrangements have been made for according Mr. Forrest a public welcome on his arrival here. While upon this subject, explorations it may be as well to mention another party, who have been lately on a time past considerable anxiety has been manifested by our sheep farmers to know something more of the country lying to the north and east of the huge inland sheet of water called Lake Eyre. The neighbourhood to the south is under pastoral occupation, but little or nothing is known of the great inland tract or of the territory surrounding it in other directions. Recently the Legislative Council passed a resolution that a party should be dispatched for the purpose of clearing up these problems, and in pursuance of this determination the Government have fitted out an expedition of five, under the command of Mr. M. J. Magill, who held a leading position under Colonel Wakefield. Mr. Thomas Elder has offered the use of eighteen camels and two Afghans, so that, with other auxiliaries, the party will be well equipped. They have proceeded to Belahna, which they make their starting point, and in the course of a week they will have entered upon their important work. Mr. Elder's party will examine the lake itself 100 miles inland from its shores, to ascertain the depth of water or, if dry, to level across eight or ten miles of the bed and sink holes to find out the nature of the bottom. Then, with regard to the surrounding territory, he is to "survey" the whole country adjoining and within a hundred miles of the lake. Mr. Elder lying to the north of the 24th parallel of south latitude and to the east of longitude 137° E."

The Australian Mutual Provident Society have been seeking to get a useful piece of legislation passed in connection with their institution. Offered to the power, which I believe they have in the colonies, of protecting members from the operation of the law in cases of their insolvency; this being regarded as a beneficent provision for the security of the survivors without pressing unduly upon the interests of creditors. The Council regarded it in this light and carried the amendment, but the Assembly seemed to think that it would be an unduly onerous one company, and they accordingly negatived it.

[illegible][illegible]

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.		THURSDAY EVENING.	
THE Customs' duties received to-day were as follows:—			
Wine (still) .....	...	£193	4 7
— (sparkling) .....	...	12	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in bottles) .....	...	15	0
— (in wood) .....	...	5	0
Tobacco and snuff .....	...	46	0 7
— (unmanufactured) .....	...	218	0
Cigars .....	...	3	15 0
Tea .....	...	42	0
Coffee and chocolate .....	...	40	0 9
Spices (various) .....	...	1	0
Opium .....	...	46	0 8
Gold .....	...	0	1 3
Silver .....	...	1	5 7
Mail .....	...	8	10 0
Post .....	...	1	5 7
Ball .....	...	8	10 0
Excise duty .....	...	142	0 8
Police and light dues .....	...	0	0 0

THE EXPORT MARKETS.—The scarcity of teams and the almost impassable state of the roads in the interior have, until very recently retarded the delivery of wool, and the vessels on the berth are filling up so slowly that an extremely small quantity from Sydney will arrive in London for the February sales. Some of the clips are more seedy than they were last season, but, in other respects, the late shearing has been most satisfactory. The opening sales of the season took place during the month, and at each there has been active competition. Prices have had a hardening tendency, but as compared with last season's opening rates they have ruled from a halfpenny to a penny lower. The principal lots sold at public sales have been—

[illegible]

To-day's sales are:—

By Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin.—Wool: 6 Over B.B. 4 grey at 104; 25 over at 214; ditto 5 1/2 lbs. at 114; 6 ditto at 114; 8 1/2 ditto at 124; 21 ditto, 5 1/2 lbs. at 114; 6 ditto; M over B in demand, 21 grey at 114; 1 mark in demand, 5 scored at 114; 6 grey at 114; 7, 25 ditto at 104; 12, 6 scored at 114; 10 ditto at 114; 2 broken at 114; 1 mix'd at 114; 6 grey at 114; 10 ditto, 2 broken at 104; 1 mix'd of shoppings at 114; 2 1/2 ditto.

By Mr. Bridges.—Wool: M over TRINKEY, 8 bales grey at 114; 7 over 10 over W in demand, 4 bales scored at 114; 10 ditto at 114; 10 ditto at 114; 4 ditto at 114; C, 2 bales no scored at 94; G.W. ditto at 114; and 30 odd bales grey at 114; 10 ditto; 10 ditto, 10 ditto at 114; 20 lots shoppings at 114; 10 ditto, 8 ditto; pelts at 214; 6 ditto.

Tallow has been in less demand, and prices more favourable to buyers. Prime candle mutton has been purchased at £34 to £36; inferior samples, £30 10s. to £33. Beef dull, at £29 to £32. A scarcity of bark has interfered with tanners' operations, and deterred them from purchasing hides as readily as they would otherwise have done. The value of first heavies has been sustained by purchasers for export to the southern colonies. Other qualities dull, at a decline of about one-eighth on the rates ruling a month since. Receipts of tin ore have fallen off so much that what comes to hand is insufficient to keep local smelters in full work. The value of high assays of ore cannot now be quoted above 12s to 14s per unit. Sales of smelted tin were £234 to £283 10s. Some remarks upon the quality of Australian refined tin will be found in our "Monetary and Mercantile Review." Of South Sea Island produce several cargoes arrived lately, and the bulk is being shipped to London; importers not obtaining suitable offers in this market. To other articles of commerce received from Fiji we have now to add sponge of good quality. The pieces are small; but, as the trade is only opened, we anticipate that all sizes will be found there. Only two ships cleared for London during the past four weeks. Their cargoes were:—La Hogue, 1160 bales wool, 308 bales cotton, 163 bales leather, 15 bales skins, 3883 cases preserved meat, 1221 slabs 2205 ingots tin, 553 cases tallow, 800 cases treacle, 12 cases sperm oil, 12 cases pearlshell, and sundries; Etioptian, 2489 bales wool, 208 bales cotton, 55 bales leather, 1779 cases preserved meat, 28 cases tallow, 1631 hides 498 slabs 325 ingots tin, 8996 ingots 1043 cases 236 pieces copper, and sundries. The Aborigine, Duke of Sutherland, Paisiello, Bamors, and Border Chief have a large portion of their cargoes on board, and the former will clear next week. The Knight Commander, Sir John Lawrence, Ben Lomond, and Tyburnia are loading. The Commissary, reported in some of

the circulars as loading, was not on the berth, having had a coal charter for a port in China. The value of the principal exports of colonial produce shipped at this port from 1st January to the 17th inst. was—Wool, £1,966,345; cane and goat, £1,119,887; tin, £277,742; maize, £153,780; preserved meat, £110,884; coal, £108,779; tallow, £24,324.

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OUR BRISBANE LETTER

The Congressional Union shows an important increase in its sphere of operations. It numbers 1,000 members, and is a powerful, energetic, and self-sacrificing men, and is indefatigable and successful in the endeavor to extend its ramifications.

I narrate with great regret the total destruction of the mill at Brinsford, Pa., which was caused by fire of the extensive sawmill in Brinsford, owned by Mr. William Pettigrew. About 9 a.m. on the 10th inst., a fire broke out in the mill, attracted attention to a slight smouldering of husks near the maize kiln in the immediate vicinity of one of the boilers. It appears that there was nothing unusual in this, as husks and rubbish occasionally create a slight smoke by contact with the boilers. The fire, however, although it was not at first seen as a cause for alarm, contented himself with directing the watchman to keep his eyes upon the spot, and went away to church. A little after noon, however, the fire, which must have had considerable body, during his absence by the mill, made rapid progress, and during his examination, broken up with a sudden and unexpected whirling force, that, fed by the peculiarly inflammable contents of the buildings, a rapid conflagration ensued with lightning rapidity. The fire brigade, with a plentiful supply of water, were quickly on the spot; but, with the aid of a hundred men, it was impossible to prevent the burning to prevent the spread of the fire to other properties, and this was only accomplished by desperately hard work. Mr. Pettigrew's loss will be not less than \$20,000, covered by a miserable insurance of £1300. Six hundred men are thrown out of employment, and the burning of the mill, which was already retarding the progress of building, will now be seriously felt.

appeal to the duty and the liberality of members of the Anglican Church comes, sufficiently enough, simultaneously with the attack which I referred in my last, made upon the clergy for a leading clergy, for their alleged fondness for excuses why they should not put their deeper into their pockets. The Rev. Mr. Jones has, however, himself furnished a reason for at least coldness in contribution. I gather from the report of a meeting of a congregation, recently held, that upon a

tion being carried adversely to the wishes of the members of the church, who were not, however, withstanding the vote arrived at, it was their intention to support the proposed alteration." When that at the alteration referred to was the establishment of a special choir to sing the psalms and hymns of the congregation from the west to the east end of the sanctuary it would doubtless be followed, it had preceded, by other High Church churches with a Ritualistic tendency, no one would have been surprised to find a special explanation appeared the next day setting forth the refusal of the church officers to accept the decision of the meeting, alleging that *inter alia*, were the Parochial Council, the Vestry, the Churchwardens, and the Rectors, having otherwise decided. But the members singularly enough forgot that the constitution had been called together expressly to discuss the matters, their decision upon which was thus unceremoniously rejected.

The question which has arisen as to the identity of Mr. Bowdick, who has been lecturing in the United States on the subject of the "East India Emigration and Queensland," the lecture being announced as "James Bowdick, the lecturer on 'At Least, to be constructed into meaning that phraseology' had had thirty years' experience of this subject," and that his utterances were proportionately correct. However, the audience at Mr. Pelgand's place, who were present in Queensland, and whose experiences were not satisfactory to himself, and, apparently, for some subtle reason raised in his mind, during the course of the lecture, he made it his business to converse with Mr. Bowdick at the time of his visit. This conversation took place in a hall in which Mr. Pelgand and his wife and *Norwich* Rod in which he described

to the lecturer as having never been to Queensland than in the pages of the book, of which he was the author, Australian geography; denies his statements important particulars with all the weight and authority of one who knows. Bonwick of course, but appears to evade the question, as it is himself, and death in generalities upon which he has made a field for emigration. To Mr. Felgate's statement that he had to investigate for Coolie and Polynesian, he introduced *passu peram* with the British tourist he makes no reply. An old friend, well known to you, Mr. Henry Russell, then appeared upon the scene, cleared up the atmosphere a good deal, but for what went on at the other end, but now we have assertions under the name of Mr. Bonwick, also "F.R.G.S.", that there are 1,000,000 that there are two millions of very valuable land, and that the name of the same name attributed to the

ation implied by the affix initials; but, improbable that there are two Bonwicks N, both entitled to speak *ex cathedra* in capabilities of Queensland. There is no statement, that the real Simon Pur was resident in Sydney, where, for the present, I am, which I am bound to say is in this manner. I cannot trace to a perfectly reliable source, that several members of the Legislative Council contemplate resigning. Among those are Mr. Wienholt, for the Darling Downs; Mr. Macnam (the late Minister for Lands), for the Darling Downs; and Mr. Bruzard, for Rockhampton. The wealth of the first-named gentleman, as his very pronounced views against the Government have shown, is quite certain; but he resigns it will not be for any other reason than the rejection of that bill by the Legislative Council; but it is quite expected that

ably will lose the services of more than one representative who cannot afford, without remuneration, to spend five months in Brazil away from their means of livelihood, and the Government in general question public expenditure in a social deal divided, as it were, between the Government and the people. The Government is concerned with much more than the outcome, however, of this, that whenever the Executive Council see fit to give way, the opposition are quite prepared to sanction the action of their members. Mr. J. P. Bell, the member for Dalry, proceeds home with his wife and children, and the member assisted by H. Palmer with his family will also proceed home. Mr. Palmer's voyage is only intended as a trip for change of air and scene, his intention being to return to his home in England after some time being caused of anxiety to himself and his friends.

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OUR ADELAIDE LETTER.

OCTOBER 15.

THE question of questions, politically considered as the construction of a line of railway to the river Murray. It has been agitating both branches of the Legislature for some time past and now the feeling, strong and fierce, is spreading throughout the country. Undoubtedly admitted the urgent necessity of the enterprise, the public mind is roused by the various and conflicting theories with rose colouring the trivial results likely to flow from it; but the great difficulty—and upon this point scarcely half a dozen persons can be found of one mind—is to fix the route. There have been discussions in the two Houses; there has been correspondence on the basis of the Norwegian scheme, and there have been public meetings in galore; but the issue of all was, up to within the last moment, alike uncertain. No agreement could be arrived at as to the direction it should take. In consequence of this, and in consequence of certain peculiarities connected with the surveys of the various lines, the whole affair drifted into a com-

pleased Indians. The east of Adelaide there are some half-a-dozen electoral districts through which skirting which the great river—the bugbear of the colonies—runs. The people living in these districts and the members who represent them are of course anxious that the railway should pass through their districts. But we have in each of these some five or six different routes, all having their special and warmly enthusiastic advocates, who, while admitting the necessity of dealing with the subject from a national point of view, cannot but look for a moment at any line other than their own. They are individually interested in their own, and they are all equally desirous to be preparatory to the question of the railway. Mr. Maize, the Engineer-in-chief, of surveys he had taken of various routes, were laid upon the table of the House. He confined his remarks to the chiefly to two lines—to that from Adelaide to the Murray, and to that from Brownhill Creek, near Barker, to Cliftonville, and then by way of Kapunda to Blanchford. He lays great emphasis upon the question of gauge, and as the gauge of 5 feet 3 inches is the standard of both colonies he strongly condemns any departure from it.

Mr. Maize then read a paper by Mr. Arthur Rylance upon the last of the subject, and he concluded his resolution:—“That it is desirable to introduce a Bill for constructing a line of railway from Adelaide to the River Murray, with branches from the main line to Mount Pleasant, and from Cliftonville to Strathalbyn, to form part of an interstate colonial line of railway, connecting the South Australian with Victoria.” The debate proceeded

After day, degenerating with each succeeding adjournment into a controversy about rival routes. On Tuesday last, however, a change came over the proceedings of the House. The Council, which had refused to pass the appropriation bill until the Murray Railway measure was introduced, now became the procedure which excited the wrath of several of the "People's House" men, who regarded it as an attempt to revive the "unconstitutional tacking on process" which made Sir John A. Macdonald's name so famous in Victorianist politics—not that they were in opposition to the bill, because, as they said, the necessity of securing the railway this session; while the House of Assembly, after sitting till half-past twelve in the morning—the longest sitting ever known—focused their votes if not their views on a unanimous resolution with the words: "We are in favour of the Council's decision." Extension of the branch to the north was the assurance that the 3 feet 6-inch gauge was to be adopted. The bill was introduced a first time to-day, and the second reading is fixed for to-morrow. This will, of course, decide the fate of the measure, as a majority of the Council are in favour both of the railway and the Mount Barker route.

The next subject of importance, which has recently attracted the attention of the Legislature, is the public in the Real Property Act and its amendment. This measure has now been introduced, and some fourteen years, and during that period sections of about four million acres of land have been brought under its provisions, and the whole it has worked remarkably well, and, in fact, as it does, a cheap and facile means of dealing with landed property; but from time to time certain legal questions have arisen in connection with the Act, and the Judges of the Supreme Court, being called upon to pronounce an opinion upon them, have placed a construction upon some of the clauses which, it is believed, is opposed to the spirit of the law as well as to the intention of Sir R. R. Torrens, its great framemaker. Within the past few months their Honours have decided upon the agreement for the sale of land by a registered proprietor, the force enforced against him, and that equities cannot be set up by a proprietor holding land as a trustee. They have also held that the Sheriff cannot sell property under the Act by virtue of a writ of *sequestratio*, and that the land of an intestate person is not subject to the provisions of the Act. Now, it will be seen by these important points, that the law has been placed beyond the region of doubt and uncertainty, and accordingly, the Attorney-General introduced an amending measure for the purpose of clarifying and illuminating the law and leaving the Courts no ground for discretion to the Judges. The bill met with general approval notwithstanding two or three members of the House best to throw it out. Its main principles were carried, and it was sent up to the Council in a

known region, it was feared that Forrest, too, would be compelled to retreat. But no, he had been more successful. He has carried out his original intention of tracing the river to Murchison and of penetrating the interior until he reached this vast inland table-land. He has done all this in the face of great difficulties and privations, which with true native modesty he does not magnify or emphasize, but simply allows to speak for themselves. Such plain statements, however, as 600 miles of spinifex desert, feed dried up, scarcely a drop of water to be had, and occasional attacks by the natives, are not sufficient to discourage one easily fill up, of hardships and perils, of endurance and heroism, which falls to the experience of few men. Arrangements have been made for according Mr. Forrest a public welcome on his arrival here. While upon this subject, explorations it may be as well to mention another party, who have been lately on a time past considerable anxiety has been manifested by our sheep farmers to know something more of the country lying to the north and east of the huge inland sheet of water called Lake Eyre. The neighbourhood to the south is under pastoral occupation, but little or nothing is known of the great inland tract or of the territory surrounding it in other directions. Recently the Legislative Council passed a resolution that a party should be dispatched for the purpose of clearing up these problems, and in pursuance of this determination the Government have fitted out an expedition of five, under the command of Mr. M. J. Magill, who held a leading position under Colonel Wakefield. Mr. Thomas Elder has offered the use of eighteen camels and two Afghans, so that, with other auxiliaries, the party will be well equipped. They have proceeded to Belahna, which they make their starting point, and in the course of a week they will have entered upon their important work. Mr. Elder's party will examine the lake itself 100 miles inland from its shores, to ascertain the depth of water or, if dry, to level across eight or ten miles of the bed and sink holes to find out the nature of the bottom. Then, with regard to the surrounding territory, he is to "survey" the whole country adjoining and within a hundred miles of the lake. Mr. Elder lying to the north of the 24th parallel of south latitude and to the east of longitude 137° E."

The Australian Mutual Provident Society have been seeking to get a useful piece of legislation passed in connection with their institution. Offered to the power, which I believe they have in the colonies, of protecting members from the operation of the law in cases of their insolvency; this being regarded as a beneficent provision for the security of the survivors without pressing unduly upon the interests of creditors. The Council regarded it in this light and carried the amendment, but the Assembly seemed to think that it would be an unduly onerous one company, and they accordingly negatived it.

[illegible][illegible]

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.		THURSDAY EVENING.	
THE Customs' duties received to-day were as follows:—			
Wine (still) .....	...	£193	4 7
— (sparkling) .....	...	12	10
Ale, porter, and beer (in bottles) .....	...	15	0
— (in wood) .....	...	5	6
Tobacco and snuff .....	...	46	0 7
— (unmanufactured) .....	...	218	0 0
Cigars .....	...	3	15
Tea .....	...	42	0 0
Coffee and chocolate .....	...	40	7 0
Spices (various) .....	...	1	0
Opium .....	...	46	2 0
Gold .....	...	0	1 3
Silver .....	...	0	1 3
Mail .....	...	1	5 7
Ball .....	...	8	10 0
Police duty .....	...	145	0 0
Gravel and light dues .....	...	0	0 0

THE EXPORT MARKETS.—The scarcity of teams and the almost impassable state of the roads in the interior have, until very recently retarded the delivery of wool, and the vessels on the berth are filling up so slowly that an extremely small quantity from Sydney will arrive in London for the February sales. Some of the clips are more seedy than they were last season, but, in other respects, the late shearing has been most satisfactory. The opening sales of the season took place during the month, and at each there has been active competition. Prices have had a hardening tendency, but as compared with last season's opening rates they have ruled from a halfpenny to a penny lower. The principal lots sold at public sales have been—

[illegible]

To-day's sales are:—

By Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin.—Wool: 6 Over B.B. 4 grey at 104; 25 over at 214; ditto 5 1/2 lbs. at 114; 6 ditto at 114; 8 1/2 ditto at 124; 21 ditto, 5 1/2 lbs. at 114; 6 ditto; M over B in demand, 21 grey at 114; 1 mark in demand, 5 scored at 114; 6 grey at 114; 7, 25 ditto at 104; 12, 6 scored at 114; 10 ditto at 114; 2 broken at 114; 1 mix'd at 114; 6 grey at 114; 10 ditto, 2 broken at 104; 1 mix'd of shoppings at 114; 2 1/2 ditto.

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THIS DAY.

THIS DAY.

O R D E R O F S A L E

CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY PROPERTIES

At the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 5 o'clock prompt.

CASTLEBRIDGE-ST. NORTH.

KENT-ST. NORTH

DARLINGTON-WATERLOO

THIRTEEN Building A

LOUNTIMES, fronting the

site the F
to a land

Extensive Block of Land situate at the corner of the above and extending to the HASTINGS. In readiness order of the Henry Osborne, Esq.

MOORE PARK. FIRST-CLASS Dwelling house, Road-side, facing Looking Moore Park, but close properties of Messrs. M'Cormac and Mannix.

PADDINGTON. Capital site, with small Cottage, Gordon-street, a few rods from Regent-street. By order of the Mortgagee.

TURTON RIVER Bridge from Rd to 1156 and

on the no
River, al

Bofale,
 HUGHARDSON and WRENCH
 THIS DAY.
 IMPORTANT CLEARING SALE.
 In the Residuary Estate of the late
 HENRY USOMME, Esq.
 CITY OF SYDNEY.
 KENT STREET, next Block of Land, ONE AT
 FOOT and 14 PAGES in extent, having
 FRONT FRONTAGE TO KENT STREET,
 leading back to the harbour, to which it has a wh
 frontage.
 TITLE - TORRENTS ACT.
 W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., Solicitor, Hunter-street

N and W
ctions to sel

at the Home, 1115-Street,
at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 23rd OCTOBER,
to KENT-STREET NORTH,
Lots 2 to 14.—THIRTEEN BUILDING ALLO-
TMENTS, each having from 19 to 20 PM
of frontage on the E. side of KENT-STREET
with depths varying from 100 to 70 feet, extended
back to a LANE at the rear.
** These allotments are very eligible city build-
ings, nearly opposite the Flagstaff. They occupy a
valuable position overlooking the harbour and command
beautiful views.
LOT 1.—WHARF PROPERTY, DARLING HAR-
BOUR, EXTENSIVE BLOCK OF LAND on
the West side of the above allotments and extending
to the HARBOUR FRONTAGE, and WHARF
FRONTAGE of 111 FEET FROM THE

area of 3 ROOM
road from Kca
attached to

The whole of that truly valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE known as the property of Mr. JESSE CHISHAM containing an ACRE, SIX ACRES, and a half, more or less, and situated on the HEIGHTS OF DARLINGTON, and surrounded by the following properties GREENOAK, GLEN ROCK, GLANWORTH,

WILSON
EVIDENCE AND
using an area of

placards, fronting a private road, and extending
Glenworth.

LOT 6.—4—FOUR BUILDING SITES, have
each 71 foot frontages to the Darling Poles Road,
a depth of about 220 feet.

**LOT 5.—TWO VILLA AND SITE known as THE
OCTAGON,** area, 1 acre 1 rood 26 perches, adjoining
GLENBROOK.

LOT 7.—VILLA SITE, 1 acre 1 rood and 9 perches,
adjoining GLENBROOK.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have
received instructions from Mr. Justice CHIEF
to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 27th November, 1890, at 2 o'clock,
The above choice suburban properties, fuller particulars
of which will be published in a future edition.

DIVISION on
are marked on

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, the Blocks First-draw, Sydney.

THIS DAY—Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
BINGLETHORPE ESTATE.

1168 ACRES, commencing at a point on the north of the Turon River, five mile and a quarter more from the east boundary of the **VILLAGE BLAKELY**, and crossing the Turon River, five miles south of the Capricorn Falls, and six hours' ride to the station; on the north, by a line cost 80 chains;

line 168 chain
near River.
all of seed on

block of land, suitable for grazing purposes. A small
able portion is also a uniform one, and gold mines is still
carefully watched on the property, a fine water-race has
been cut for upwards of 3 miles.

Plan view of the Broom.

Town at side.

Valuable Newspaper Property.

THE MAITLAND MERCURY, the largest
and most valuable of the New South Wales
Provincial Newspapers, established in 1843, will be sold
absolutely, by public auction, at the Exchange, Sydney,
WEDNESDAY, 4th November, 1874.

For full particulars see the principal newspapers published on Saturdays throughout the colonies.

**UNKER and
Auctioneers**

SALE OF ONE OF THE FINEST CATTLE PASTURES IN THE COLONIES.

THE PEAK VALLEY AND KILAMBIE STATION
SITUATED ON THE PEAK RANGES, QUEENSLAND, CLOSE TO THE TOWNSHIPS OF MONT AND COPPERFIELD, with
5000 HEAD OF CATTLE
50 HORSES
IS WORKING BULLOCKS.

JOHN A. LARNACH has received instructions from **DANIEL O'SULLIVAN**, Esq. to sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, at the **EXCHANGE**, **SYDNEY**, on **TUESDAY**, the **16th DECEMBER**, at 1 o'clock,
The above freehold property (full particulars in the Standard).

each Saturday

Any further particulars may be obtained and a plan of the premises may be obtained from the Auctioneer's office, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

CENTRAL QUEENSLAND MEAT-FREEZING COMPANY, ROCKHAMPTON.

THE undersigned, Attorneys for the said Central Queensland Meat-Freezing Company, Limited, do hereby give notice that the said Company, being a company incorporated in New South Wales, has been appointed by the Court of Chancery for the Central Queensland Meat-Freezing Company (Limited), to sell by public auction, in one lot (unless previously disposed of privately), the premises situate at the corner of the said Pitt-street and Queen-street, Rockhampton, on **TUESDAY**, 1st December next at 12 o'clock noon.

All the lands, buildings, plant, machinery, &c., as shown on the plan deposited in the said R. L. Price, as liquidator of the said company.

956 acres (1/2 mile below it)

[illegible]

ATHOL GARD

WANTED, a steady MAN, to drive a harness cab, 17, Francis-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, a MAN, for a hay and corn and oatmeal produce store. Pierce, agent, William-wood.

ANTED, a sober young MAN, used to a butcher's shop. P. O'Brien, corner Kent & Crescent sts.

WANTED, Sherry Distillery SALESMAN: 197, Lower George-st.

ANTED, Garden Labourers, Married Couples, for stations; also Lads. Glue's Agency, 100, Pall-mall.

ANTED, MARRIED COUPLES, from 40 to 60 a year. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Fleet-st.

ANTED, COOK and HOUSEMAID. "Sutton's."

ANTED, a M-A-S COVE, and to make milk and cream and Apples, Datchers, Brothers, near St. Clements and Southgate streets.

ANTED, two smart young Men, one REQUISITE for N. & W. Ashtley. Height, 5 feet 8 inches. Apply at Duke's Battery, after 9.30 a.m.

ANTED, for cattle Fodder, a respectable COOK and LAUNDRESS, who can milk, rehearse and require. Apply for address to J. R. Warren, gunn, 20, White Road, corner of St. John's Road.

ANTED, a respectable woman, as respectable as the best, to be house of an elderly lady; she must be a fair reader and writer. Address, asking references, to Mrs. B. K., RHEALD Office.

APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE.

APARTMENTS vacant. Mrs. Lodge's, 30, Margaret-street North.

Renton Hill.—
Williamson, Howe

A PARTMENTS, suitable for large family, and young people. 20, St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

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A PARTMENTS for families or gentle couples, large bedrooms. 147, Elizabeth-street, opposite Park.

A PARTMENTS new vacant—terms moderate. 10, Mrs. Mitchell's, 52, Elizabeth-st., near Church.

A ROOM to LET, with board; use of bath. 41, Kent-st.

A LADY, having a larger HOUSE than she requires, wishes to let part of it, furnished.

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B BOARD and Residence; elegant and desirable rooms. 21, Kilda House, 219, Oatough-st. Turn, from St. Kilda House.

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FURNISHED BED and SITTING ROOMS; 2 BATHS; sea frontage, garden, boat-house; 20, St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

THE ROVER
Moore Park, 2

NE OF A BRICK HOUSE, for young men, or married couples; 2, Bridge-street.

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PRIVATE APARTMENTS for gentlemen, or fr friends; bath, one of pines. 148, W.M.A. Wick.

RESIDENCE, with garden, for two gentlemen; large comforts, bath, &c., 90, Botany-avenue, Barry Hill.

SOUTH KINGSTON—APARTMENTS, with w.c., and bath, Yella Terrace.

TWO LET. Furnished or Unfurnished, a BEDROOM, 291, Marguerite-street South.

TWO GENTLEMEN—Cheltenham House, Green-street, immediately facing the Domain, near Falmouth entrance, Woolloomooloo, two single beds, BATH, and dressing room.

CARROLL ROOM wanted, for Sunday evenings & Green, sitting turner, Y. M. C. A., Temperance Hall.

WANTED, 2 BEDROOMS AND PARLOUR, furnished; partial board. Rooms, HERALD Office.

WANTED by a Lady at business, a HOME on Protestant family; refs. G. M., 113, King-st.

WANTED, to rent or buy, a detached COTTAGE with garden, and a few acres of ground, for a small place and CO., brick, land, and estate agents, 61A, Long-street.

WANTED, as North shore, within an easy drive

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TO LET.

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A COMFORTABLE Family RESIDENCE, near a small town on one of the Nicobar rivers, is LET, for one or two families, for one or two years; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Mr. S., Old-time-town, High Street.

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TO LET, 388, Pitt-street, 3 rooms, kitchen, lay-yard, back entrance. Key next door.

TO LET, BARKER'S FLOUR-MILL, of Messrs. Barker and Co., York-street.

TO LET, PREMISES, 263, George-street, near the Victoria-street Station. See No. 167, Freeman.

TO LET, PREMISES, 255, George-street, near the Market-street. Chas. Moore and Co., 167, Freeman.

TO LET HOUSE, No. 52, Cumberland-street. Apply to W. W. Millward, 23, Hunter-street.

TO LET, the SHOP, No. 14, Bridge-street, suitable for an office.

TO LET, comfortable Family DWELLING, containing 6 rooms, large 4-storied stone stair-case, and thorough repairs; moderate rent. George-street, next to Dr. Magdon's.

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